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SOURCE As indicated

#### REORGANIZATION OF THE SOVIET MACHINE BUILDING INDUSTRY, 1953

[This report presents information from Soviet publications on the 1953 reorganization of the Soviet machine building industry. Extracts from pertinent decrees, data on personnel, and a breakdown of the main organizational components of the ministries are included.

50X1-HUM

#### Disposition of Ministries Before Reorganization

Ten all-Union Soviet ministries directly engaged in the production of machinery and industrial equipment have been reorganized since Stalin's death and incorporated into three new all-Union ministries. The ten ministries concerned are listed below

50X1-HUM

1. Ministry of Motor Vehicle and Tractor Industry (1)
2. Ministry of Machine and Instrument Building (2)
3. Ministry of Agricultural Machine Building (3)
4. Ministry of Machine Tool Building (4)
5. Ministry of Transport Machine Building (5)
6. Ministry of Shipbuilding Industry (6)
7. Ministry of Heavy Machine Building (7)
8. Ministry of Construction- and Road-Machine Building (8)
9. Ministry of Electrical Industry (9)
10. Ministry of Communications Equipment Industry (10)

50X1-HUM

- 1 -

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Official Decrees on Reorganization

A decree of the Joint plenary session of the Central Committee of the CPSU, the Council of Ministers USSR, and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR, which was held to adopt measures for reorganizing party and government controls after the death of Stalin, was published on 7 March 1953. (11) Among the provisions of this decree were the following:

"To unite the Ministry of Motor Vehicle and Tractor Industry, the Ministry of Machine and Instrument Building, the Ministry of Agricultural Machine Building, and the Ministry of Machine Tool Building into one ministry -- the Ministry of Machine Building.

"To release Maksim Zakharovich Saburov from his duties as Chairman of Gosplan USSR and appoint him Minister of Machine Building.

"To unite the Ministry of Transport Machine Building, the Ministry of Shipbuilding Industry, the Ministry of Heavy Machine Building, and the Ministry of Construction- and Road-Machine Building into one ministry -- the Ministry of Transport and Heavy Machine Building.

"To appoint Vyacheslav Aleksandrovich Malyshev Minister of Transport and Heavy Machine Building.

"To unite the Ministry of Electric Power Stations, the Ministry of Electrical Industry, and the Ministry of Communications Equipment Industry into one ministry -- the Ministry of Electric Power Stations and Electrical Industry.

"To appoint Mikhail Georgiyevich Pervukhin Minister of Electric Power Stations and Electrical Industry." (12)

The law on the reorganization of Soviet ministries, Sections 8-10 of which cover the formation of the Ministry of Machine Building, the Ministry of Transport and Heavy Machine Building, and the Ministry of Electric Power Stations and Electrical Industry, was issued by the Supreme Soviet on 15 March 1953.

As of 15 March 1953, then, the following ministries were in operation and the following ministers were in office:

Machine Building	Saburov
Transport and Heavy Machine Building	Malyshev
Electric Power Stations and Electrical Industry	Pervukhin (13)

This situation remained unchanged until the end of June. On 26 June 1953, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet decreed the formation of an all-Union Ministry of Medium Machine Building USSR, transferring to it the enterprises and organizations on a list approved by the Council of Ministers USSR. (14) Three days later, on 29 June, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet made the following appointments and changes in the personnel of the ministries:

1. It released Saburov from the office of Minister of Machine Building and reappointed him Chairman of Gosplan.
2. It appointed Stepan Akopovich Akopov Minister of Machine Building.
3. It transferred Malyshev from the position of Minister of Transport and Heavy Machine Building to that of Minister of Medium Machine Building.
4. It appointed Ivan Isidorovich Nosenko Minister of Transport and Heavy Machine Building. (15)

- 2 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

On 8 August 1953, the Supreme Soviet USSR confirmed the ukase of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR of 26 June on the formation of the new Ministry of Medium Machine Building. On the same date, it confirmed the ukases on the appointments of Saburov as Chairman of Gosplan, Akopov as Minister of Machine Building, Malyshev as Minister of Medium Machine Building, and Nosenko as Minister of Transport and Heavy Machine Building.(16)

To date, there is no evidence of any further changes in the partition of the machine building fields among the newly formed ministries discussed, or of any changes in the ministerial appointments.

#### Note on Form of Presentation

In the listing of main administrations and other subordinate bodies of the new ministries which follows, both the transliterated short title and the translation of the full form are given. In cases where both the short title and the full form have been found in sources postdating the reorganization the following style is used:

Glavlegmash, Main Administration of Light Machine Building. Where the long or the short form alone has appeared in recent sources, it is listed first, and the other form is given in parentheses or brackets; parentheses, if the same organization is known to have existed at an earlier period; and brackets, if it has been supplied either from the new known form or on the basis of analogy with other ministries.

Brackets enclosing both the short and expanded titles indicate that although such an organization is known to exist under the ministry, its precise name is not known. Organizations whose subordination could not be definitely substantiated have not been included, except in a few cases where it has seemed advisable to call attention to the existence of a particular unit. In such cases, however, the lack of confirmation of ministerial subordination is noted in the text.

#### Ministry of Machine Building

As indicated above, the new Ministry of Machine Building was to administer the motor vehicle and tractor industry; and the machine and instrument, agricultural machine, and machine tool building industries. This broader delineation of authority is confirmed by recent references in the Soviet press and technical periodicals to some of the main administrations and other organs now subordinate to the new ministry. These are listed below, with the names of key personnel when available, and with an indication of the former identity or subordination of the organ involved:

1. Glavavtoprom (Main Administration of the Motor Vehicle Industry).  
Chief Engineer: Garbuzov; Acting Chief of Technical Division: Armand.(17)

2. Glavtraktoroprom (Main Administration of the Tractor Industry).  
Chief: Parfenov.(17)

3. Glavpodshipnik (Main Administration of the Bearing Industry).(18)

The functions of Glavavtoprom and Glavtraktoroprom had together previously constituted the basic activities of the Ministry of the Motor Vehicle and Tractor Industry, to which Glavpodshipnik had been subordinate.(19)

4. Main Administration of Instrument Building. [Glavpribor] (20)  
The functions of this main administration were heretofore included among those of the Ministry of Machine and Instrument Building.(21)

- 3 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

5. Glavlegmash, Main Administration of Light Machine Building, which supervises the production of machinery for textile and other light industry enterprises.(22) Chief: Alekseyev(23); Chief Engineer: Zakharov.(24) The functions of Glavlegmash had previously been under the jurisdiction of Glavtekstil'legmash (Main Administration of Textile and Light Machine Building) of the Ministry of Machine and Instrument Building.(2)
6. Glavsel'mash, Main Administration of Agricultural Machine Building, which took over the functions of the former Ministry of Agricultural Machine Building. It unites the agricultural machine building enterprises, the scientific research institute of agricultural machine building, state special design bureaus, and special design bureaus for planning new agricultural machines.(25) Chief: P. N. Pigolkin (26); Deputy Chief: Sarkisov.(27)
7. Glavstankoprom, Main Administration of the Machine Tool Building Industry, converted from the former Ministry of Machine Tool Building. Chief: Karpov.(28)
8. Glavyazhstankopress Main Administration of Heavy Machine Tool and Press Building.(29) This main administration would appear to be a combination of the Main Administration of the Heavy Machine Tool Building Industry and the Main Administration of Press and Forging Machine Building of the former Ministry of Machine Tool Building.(4)
9. Glavinstrument (Main Administration of the Tool Industry).(30) The former Ministry of Machine Tool Building previously had jurisdiction over Glavinstrument.(4)
10. Main Administration for the Construction of Machine Building Enterprises Glavstroy.(29) Konstantin Mikhaylovich Karasev, who had been chief, died on 11 October 1953. He had previously held the position of Deputy Minister of Agricultural Machine Building USSR for several years.(31)
11. Glavmashsbyt Main Administration of Machinery Sales, which handles automobiles, motorcycles, and bearings.(32)
12. Glavtraktorosbyt Main Administration of Tractor Sales (33), or possibly Glavavtotraktorosbyt Main Administration of Motor Vehicle and Tractor Sales.(34) The ministerial subordination of these two main administrations has not been determined to date, nor have their precise functions been differentiated. It is possible that the references to Glavavtotraktorosbyt are anachronistic allusions to the Main Administration of Sales of the former Ministry of Motor Vehicle and Tractor Industry.(19)
13. Technical Administration. Deputy Chief: A. P. Rybkin.(35)
14. Orgavtoprom (All-Union State Institute of Motor Vehicle Technology).(36)
15. Giproavtotraktoroprom State Institute for the Planning of Motor Vehicle and Tractor Plants.(37)
16. Scientific Research Institute of Light and Textile Machine Building. Scientific Director: A. N. Bryukhin.(24)
17. VISKhOM (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Agricultural Machine Building).(38)
18. ENIMS, Experimental Scientific Research Institute of Metal Cutting Machine Tools.(39) Director: A. P. Vladzhiyevskiy;(40) Chief Designer: V. I. Dikushin.(41)

- 4 -

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

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The new Minister of Machine Building, Stepan Akopovich AKOPOV (15), had been Minister of the Motor Vehicle and Tractor Industry prior to 18 April 1950, when he was relieved of his duties.(42) Sergey Aleksandrovich STEPANOV, First Deputy Minister, was formerly Minister of Agricultural Machine Building.(43) He recently reported on the problems facing machine building plants in respect to the further development of agriculture.(44) Other deputy ministers are Grigoriy Sergeyevich KHLAMOV, who had succeeded Akopov as Minister of the Motor Vehicle and Tractor Industry (45), and Anatoli Ivanovich KOSTOUSOV, who had previously been Minister of Machine Tool Building.(46)

Ministry of Transport and Heavy Machine Building

The new Ministry of Transport and Heavy Machine Building, which consolidates the former Ministries of Transport Machine Building, Heavy Machine Building, Shipbuilding Industry, and Construction- and Road-Machine Building, thus unites under one management the large machine building plants which are the basic suppliers of equipment for the metallurgical, construction, petroleum, and transport industries.(47)

Main administrations and subordinate bodies which are known to belong to the new ministry are as follows:

1. Main Administration of the Boiler and Turbine Industry (Glavkotloturboprom). (48) Glavkotloturboprom had previously been a main administration under the Ministry of Heavy Machine Building.(49) Whereas turbine production had been distributed among three separate ministries, plants specializing in turbine production are now concentrated in one main administration in the Ministry of Transport and Heavy Machine Building.(50)
2. 'Glavdizel' (Main Administration of Diesel Production). Three ministries had also been engaged in diesel production under the old system. Now, however, the plants specializing in diesels have been brought under one main administration of the Ministry of Transport and Heavy Machine Building.(50) There had been a Glavdizel' (Main Administration of Diesel Production) under the former Ministry of Transport Machine Building (51) and a Glavlkomobil'dizel' (Main Administration of Locomobile and Diesel Machine Building) under the former Ministry of Heavy Machine Building.(50)
3. Glavyazhmash, Main Administration of Heavy Machine Building Enterprises. (53)
4. Glavkhimmash (Main Administration of Chemical Machine Building), which has come under the same ministry as Glavyazhmash.(54) Glavkhimmash had previously been a part of the Ministry of Machine and Instrument Building.(55) Whether or not its functions have been modified is not yet apparent. It still controls the Kompressor Plant (54), which had been under its jurisdiction in the former ministry.(56)
5. Glavekskavator (Main Administration for the Production of Excavators and Cranes). The source cited below mentions Glavekskavator, headed by Legeyda, in connection with a 1952 incident involving one of its excavator plants. The same article later refers to the Main Administration's present management in such a way as to imply that no operational modifications have occurred. Since the source definitely states that the plant concerned is now in the Ministry of Transport and Heavy Machine Building, it is possible that Glavekskavator has come under the new ministry unchanged.(57) Glavekskavator had previously belonged to the Ministry of Construction- and Road-Machine Building.(58)
6. Glavsnaab (Main Administration of Supply). Chief: Zherekhov.(59)
7. Planning Administration. Chief: T. R. Bobyrev.(60)

- 5 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

8. Technical Administration.(61)
9. Technical Council.(61)
10. Scientific-Technical Council.(62)

The new Minister of Transport and Heavy Machine Building, Ivan Isidorovich NOSENKO (63), has as his First Deputy Minister N. S. KAZAKOV (48), former Minister of Heavy Machine Building.(64) FOMIN, former Minister of Construction- and Road-Machine Building (8), is now a Deputy Minister of Transport and Heavy Machine Building.(57)

#### Ministry of Electric Power Stations and Electrical Industry

The Ministry of Electric Power Stations and Electrical Industry, which incorporates the former Ministries of Electric Power Stations, Electrical Industry, and Communications Equipment Industry (65), thus consolidates production activities with construction and administration functions under the same management.(66) The following subordinate organizations have been mentioned as belonging to the new ministry:

1. Glavelektromashprom (Main Administration of the Electric Machine Industry) (67), which had previously been subordinate to the Ministry of Electrical Industry.(68)
2. Glavkabel', Main Administration of the Cable Industry (69), which had also been under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Electrical Industry.(68)
3. Glavenergozapchast' (Main Administration for Spare Parts and Repairs for Electric Power Stations)(70), which had belonged to the former Ministry of Electric Power Stations.(71)
4. Glavelektrosvyazbyt (Main Administration for the Sale of Electrical Communications Equipment), which controls stores selling and repairing communications equipment.(72) The source cited does not give the ministerial subordination. However, since Glavelektrosvyazbyt had previously been subordinate to the Ministry of Communications Equipment Industry (73), it can be expected to have been transferred along with that ministry into the new Ministry of Electric Power Stations and Electrical Industry.
5. Glavelektrosbyt (Main Administration for the Sale of Electrical Output), which controls enterprises selling electrical installation products and electric light fixtures.(74) Although the source cited does not mention the new ministry by name, Glavelektrosbyt had belonged to the former Ministry of Electrical Industry (75), and therefore may be assumed to have become a part of the Ministry of Electric Power Stations and Electrical Industry.
6. Glavelektroproyekt (Main Administration for the Designing of Electrical Equipment) (76)
7. Glavpromenergomontazh (Main Administration for the Installation of Industrial Power Stations)(77), which had belonged to the former Ministry of Electric Power Stations (71), and may therefore be assumed to belong to the new Ministry of Electric Power Stations and Electrical Industry, although the source cited does not give this information.
8. Glavtorf (Main Administration of the Peat Industry) (78), which had previously been subordinate to the Ministry of Electric Power Stations.(79)

- 6 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

9. State Inspection for Industrial Power Engineering and Power Control (Gosenergonadzor)(80), formerly under the Ministry of Electric Power Stations.(79)
10. Technical Administration. Deputy Chief: V. Govyadinov.(81)
11. Technical Administration for Electric Power Stations.(82)
12. TsNIEL, Central Scientific Research Electrotechnical Laboratory.(83)
13. Radio Trust. Director: A. A. Turchanin.(84)
14. Moscow Electrical Engineering Tekhnikum, Moscow 68, Leninskaya Sloboda, Bor'yevskiy Proyezd, 13.(85)

Mikhail Georgiyevich PERVUKHIN, the new Minister of Electric Power Stations and Electrical Industry (86), had been Minister of the Chemical Industry prior to 1950.(87) He is now also one of the five new Deputy Chairmen of the Council of Ministers.(88) V. S. YERMAKOV, formerly First Deputy Minister of Electric Power Stations (89), is now a deputy minister in the new Ministry of Electric Power Stations and Electrical Industry.(90) Other deputy ministers are I. I. DMITRIYEV (91) and G. KAZANSKIY. (92)

#### Armaments and Defense Industries

Along with the reorganization of the ministries producing industrial machinery and equipment, the Soviet defense industry saw a temporary realignment of activities. On 15 March 1953, the Supreme Soviet USSR decreed the consolidation of the Ministry of Armaments USSR and the Ministry of Aviation Industry USSR into the Ministry of Defense Industry USSR, with Dmitriy Fedorovich USTINOV as minister. (13) However, on 16 September 1953 it was learned that the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, in accordance with a decree of the Council of Ministers, had re-created the Ministry of Aviation Industry USSR, transferring to it the enterprises and organizations on a list approved by the Council of Ministers. Petr Vasil'yevich DEMENT'YEV was appointed Minister of Aviation Industry.(93)

#### Ministry of Medium Machine Building

Except for notices of its formation and the appointment of Malyshev as minister, the new Ministry of Medium Machine Building has not been discussed in the Soviet press or periodical publications. Since all the machine building activities on which information had been available before the reorganization of the machine building ministries have now been assigned to one of the other new ministries, it can be assumed either that the Ministry of Medium Machine Building is handling a phase of machine building about which very little had ever been known in the past, or else that the activities it now controls have only recently come into existence. The fact that the Ministry of Medium Machine Building was formed on the same day that Beriya was removed from the position of Minister of Internal Affairs (94) and other offices, suggests that the new ministry may have been created to take over the atomic energy activities which had previously come under the authority of the MVD. That Malyshev, the new minister, holds a post of considerable importance is confirmed by the fact that he is one of the five newly appointed Deputy Chairmen of the Council of Ministers.(88)

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